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1920

Small Fruit Plants

A. R. WESTON & COMPANY
BRIDGMAN, MICH.
1920



The King of All Red Raspberries



Early King Red Raspberry

A. R. WESTON & COMPANY

Small Fruits of Quality

BRIDGMAN, - MICHIGAN



One of Our Black Raspberry Patches.

JUST TWENTY-SEVEN years ago, we mailed our first catalogue of small fruit plants, a small affair, 3x5 inches, consisting of 12 pages, including the covers. Our sale of plants amounted to about \$200 the first year. Since this humble beginning we have been steadily growing, until we are rated as the third largest shipper of small fruit plants in the State, and one of the eight largest in the whole United States. This growth and increase in business could only be accomplished in one way, by paying special attention to each individual order, and filling each order with strictly first class plants, packed in such a way that they will arrive at their destination in a good growing condition. The purchaser is satisfied and he at once becomes a walking advertisement for Weston's Nursery among his neighbors and friends. We believe in this kind of advertising, and is the direct cause of our natural, steady business growth, and all those who order plants from us this spring, will receive the best and highest grade plants that it is possible to grow here in Michigan, courteous treatment, and prompt service.

To those who are not familiar with our location, will say that we are located in the heart of the great fruit belt of Southwestern Michigan, at Bridgman, Berrien County, on the Pere Marquette Railroad, one mile from Lake Michigan, and fifteen miles north of the Indiana State line. Less than three hours' run by rail from Chicago, where prompt transfer of plants is made to all other roads. Eastern and Northern shipments are made over the Pere Marquette without going through Chicago. Our soil here in Berrien County is a rich, sandy loam, and is peculiarly adapted for plant growth, and all kinds of plants are grown here to a perfection that is seldom if ever attained in other counties of the state. This is why Berrien County has a national reputation for producing the best plants and seeds. Plants grown on this soil are extremely hardy, developing the best root and bud system possible, and will withstand the shock of transfer to other soils much better than those grown on a heavier or a black, mucky soil, although such soils will usually produce larger plants, the bud system is deficient, and they are not nearly as hardy as the plants grown on our sandy loam. We listed garden seeds last year for the first time, and we were surprised at the number of orders received, from all reports our customers were well pleased with the seeds, and we shall list them again this season. The long, severe drouth last season has caused a great shortage in many varieties of both plants and seeds, and we especially advise you to place your orders early and, please remember this one fact, that Weston & Company will furnish you with the best plants and seeds that can be grown, and every order, small or large, will be appreciated and given our personal attention. Thanking you for past favors, we are

Sincerely yours,

A. R. WESTON & CO.

Instructions to Purchasers

Our customers will find it greatly to their advantage when in need of small fruit plants, to place their orders real early, say January, February or first part of March—the earlier the better. Then give us instructions to ship you the plants early in April, before the 20th, if possible, according to your location. Strawberry plants especially should be planted early for best results, even if the ground is a little too wet and the weather so cold that it makes a disagreeable job of planting. Later on you will be glad that you got the plants out early, as the plants set out early are more apt to grow, and do well for you, and will make a better fruiting row by Fall than if set out late in the season.

You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by ordering early and having the plants shipped early, as plants shipped early are in a dormant state, and will stand digging, shipping and transplanting much better than if shipped late when there is a rank growth of foliage, with unfavorable weather conditions. Then you save quite a little in express charges on early shipments, as the plants are lighter in weight, and besides on all early orders, you get just what is wanted before our list becomes broken, while late comers are apt to find our list broken, and we may be short of just the special kinds wanted, causing annoyance to us and disappointment to the purchaser, so if the above suggestions meet with your approval, just sit down and make up your order for whatever plants you may need for the Spring planting, and mail to us as soon as possible after you receive this catalogue.

If for any reason you are not quite ready to set the plants on their arrival remove the cover, and run your hand down into the plants, and if they seem cool and moist, and you think that you will be able to set them out in the course of a few days, just carry the crate down into the cellar where it is cool, and they will be all right for several days. Do not put any water on them, as this will start them to heating, and remember that plants that are quite wilted from lack of moisture are more apt to grow than those which have been given too much moisture. If the plants feel real warm to the hand when received just remove them from the package, shaking out the bunches, and repack them again on a shelf in the cellar, and if the moss seems too dry, add more water to it, but do not wet the plants. This will stop their heating and if your cellar is cool, you can hold them nicely for a week or ten days. If for any reason the plants should have to be held longer than this, the best way is to plant them in a temporary bed an inch apart, in rows, with rows about six inches apart, wet the roots before planting, and do not expose the roots to the air any more than you can help. See that each plant is set deep enough so that the roots around the crown do not show above the ground. Pack the soil down firmly on the roots, when you have them all set out sprinkle the bed lightly and give some shade to the plants for a few days.

Strawberry plants set early in this way, and later transplanted to the permanent bed, are much more valuable than those received later and planted at once on their arrival. But there are two very important things to remember when setting plants in a temporary bed. The soil should not be too light or too heavy. A moist loamy soil is best, and whatever else you do, do not trust the children or the hired help to do this work, but do it yourself, and then you will absolutely know that it is done right.

Parcel Post

The new postoffice rule, which went into effect April 9th, 1918, entitles us to ship from one to fifty pounds of live plants from the first to the eighth zone inclusive, 1,000 to 1,500 strawberry plants, packed ready for mail shipment, will weigh (depending on the size of the plants) about fifty pounds. One hundred strawberry plants, packed ready for mail shipment, will weigh from three to four pounds, according to the size of the plants, and time of shipment. Other kinds of plants will weigh more, but like the strawberry plants, they vary in size and weight, and it is impossible to state the exact weight until they are packed and ready for shipment. And all parcel post shipments should be prepaid, we have decided to charge a flat rate of 20 cents per hundred plants for postage and the extra cost of packing on all mail shipments of strawberry plants, regardless of what the package may weigh, or to what zone it may go. Two year Asparagus Roots Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants, 50 cents for each hundred; Grape, Black Raspberry, Currants Gooseberry and Rhubarb roots, 75 cents for each hundred. This makes it very easy for you to determine the amount of postage to send us on each hundred plants ordered, and greatly simplifies matters for us as well.

We do not make C. O. D. shipments by either parcel post or express, and owing to the perishable nature of live plants and the uncertainty of prompt service being rendered by either mail or express companies we can not guarantee shipments of plants to reach their destination in good condition. However, it is to our mutual interest that you receive the plants in the best possible condition, and we will do all we can at this end to get the plants through to you in the shortest possible time. If you wish us to have your shipment insured by parcel post, and we advise you to do this, as it is your only way to recover in case of loss or damage to the shipment while in transit. The rate of insurance is 3 cents on a \$5.00 value or less, 5 cents from \$5.00 to \$25.00, from \$25 to \$50 ten cents, and from \$50 to \$100 25 cents. Inclose with your order one of these amounts, according to the value of your order, if you want this protection.

Our Terms are Cash With Order

Or we will book early orders, if one-third the amount is sent with the order, and balance payable April 1st. **USUAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.** Remit by Draft, Express or Post-office Money Orders, Registered Letter, or your check will do.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee all plants shipped by us to be true to name and first-class in every respect, fresh dug and packed in the best possible manner, and delivered to the postoffice or express company in first-class condition. If plants should not prove true to name, we will upon proper proof return your money for such plants, or refill that portion of your order which has not proved true to name, but are not liable for further damages.

We do not guarantee anything which is beyond our control, which includes floods, fire, drouths, accidents, condition of plants or seeds on arrival at destination, the growth of same, or the crops.

Express Shipments

The express service has wonderfully improved since last season, and we do not anticipate any trouble or delays in this method of shipping during this season, and we would advise using express on all fair sized and large shipments, and parcel post on small shipments.

Freight Shipments

We advise you not to have any kind of plants shipped by freight, no matter what the distance may be, or the cost of transportation; it is not a safe and reliable way to have live plants shipped.

Our Shipping Season

We commence shipping Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants in the fall, about October 7th, all other plants about two weeks later, and continue until the ground freezes; about November 10th to 15th. Do not ask us to ship other varieties of plants before October 20th, as they do not mature here in Michigan until late in the fall. We would suggest that you follow nature and set all strawberry plants in the early spring. The earlier the better. The season for spring shipments opens usually about March 15th to 20th, and continues until about May 10th to 15th. The location of our farms and the nature of the soil is such that we can make very early shipments. We have a very large trade every Spring from nurserymen and dealers in plants, also the Southern planters who truly appreciate this early service and are able to get strictly fresh dug plants very early in the season. We have no cellar or cold storage buildings or other buildings where plants are held over winter for the early shipments. And this is a point worthy of the consideration of everyone who wishes his plants fresh dug and shipped very early in the spring.

Lost Orders

All orders are acknowledged by postal card same day received, but should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write, giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address plainly and in full. Once in a great while an order is lost, but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give name, postoffice, county and state in full, and WRITE IT PLAIN, ESPECIALLY YOUR NAME.

Substitution

When ordering please state whether we may substitute or not in case the kinds wanted are exhausted. If order is received reasonably early, and we are out of some kind wanted, we will write you, allowing you to make the selection. But if order comes in late, with instructions to ship soon as possible, and we should be sold out of some varieties wanted, we then claim the right to substitute some kind of equal value unless order is marked "No substitution."

TESTIMONIALS

Gentlemen: We take this occasion of expressing our appreciation of the splendid stock sent us and the promptness with which you filled our order. The transaction was satisfactory in every respect and you will please accept our thanks and assurance of our best wishes for success.

May 16th, 1919.

J. W. HILL, Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen: Received your plants today and they were all in first class condition, thanks.

May 6th, 1919.

S. H. LATTA, R. D. No. 7, Lagrange, Ind.

Gentlemen: Many thanks to you for promptly adjusting the error, I will still continue to recommend the Weston Nursery for the plants always give the best of satisfaction.

May 9th, 1919.

H. K. GEMMILL, Petoskey, Mich.

Claims

Errors and claims, if any, should be brought to our attention immediately after receipt of plants for correction. Complaints offered after the plants have been in the hands of the purchaser ten days cannot and will not be entertained, except where they should happen to prove untrue to name or label. Such an error, of course, could not always be detected until the plants bear fruit the following season.

If plants are shipped by express or insured mail, and they should be delayed in transit, be sure to open the package and examine contents at the express office or postoffice, and if found in a damaged condition, have your express agent or postmaster make note of this in writing on your receipt. (This is very important, as you can not recover loss or damage unless this is done.) Then write us and we will furnish you with invoice of your shipment and shipping receipt. Pin these, with your receipt, and claim for damage, and hand to your express agent or postmaster for collection.

Perfect and Imperfect Blossoms

Strawberry plants are divided into two general classes called perfect and imperfect, or staminate and pistillate. The perfect or staminate varieties have stamens, produce pollen, and fertilize not only their own blooms, but those of the other class. The imperfect or pistillate sorts, as a rule, have no stamens and produce no pollen, hence their bloom must be fertilized by staminate. However, as a matter of fact, many of the so-called imperfect varieties have a few stamens and are able to pollenize themselves to some extent, but not sufficiently to produce a full crop. In planting imperfect or pistillate kinds every fourth or fifth row should be set with two rows of some perfect or staminate variety. In our catalogue we mark the perfect sorts (Per.) and imperfect (Imp.)

Packing

Packing will be done in the most thorough manner and with strict regard to the interests of the customer. We make no charge for baskets and crates, or for delivery to transportation company, and we pack as lightly as is consistent with safe transportation. However, when stock is sold at wholesale prices, a charge of actual cost for barrels and boxes will be made, usually ranging in price from 35 cents to \$2.00 each, according to the size.

Distances for Planting

Grapes—Rows 8 to 10 feet apart, 10 to 12 feet in the row.
 Currants and Gooseberries—Rows 5 feet apart, 4 feet in the row.
 Raspberries—Rows 5 or 6 feet apart, 3 to 4 feet in the row.
 Blackberries—Rows 6½ feet apart, 3 feet in the row.
 Strawberries for the field—3½ feet apart, 1½ feet in the row.
 Strawberries for the garden—2 feet apart, 1 foot in the row.

Number of Plants Required to Plant One Acre

1 by 1 foot.....	43,560	4 by 4 feet.....	2,722
2 by 1 foot.....	21,780	5 by 1 foot.....	8,712
2 by 2 feet.....	10,890	5 by 2 feet.....	4,356
3 by 1 foot.....	14,520	5 by 3 feet.....	2,904
3½ by 1½ feet.....	8,712	5 by 4 feet.....	2,178
3 by 2 feet.....	7,260	5 by 5 feet.....	1,742
3 by 3 feet.....	4,840	6 by 1 foot.....	7,260
4 by 1 foot.....	10,890	6 by 2 feet.....	3,630
4 by 2 feet.....	5,445	6 by 3 feet.....	2,420
4 by 3 feet.....	3,630	6 by 4 feet.....	1,815

Rule for determining number of plants required to plant one acre not mentioned in above table. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants for an acre.

Protection

For the protection of our customers we have our plants inspected every fall by our state inspector, and a copy of our certificate of nursery inspection will accompany every shipment. Also all cane plants will be fumigated to meet the requirements of the different state laws.

For Hurry-Up Orders

Use long distance telephone or Western Union Telegraph.

References

Bridgman State Bank, Bridgman, Michigan; Express Agent; Postmaster, or any business man at Bridgman, where we have lived for thirty-nine years.

Culture and Instructions in a Nutshell

The few halftone cuts shown in this catalogue are from photographs and are intended to show correctly the different varieties as they grow with us here in Michigan. We are asked many times each year what is the best fertilizer for the strawberry. We have tried nearly everything, and while we have received fairly good results from bone meal, wood ashes, nitrate of soda, and other commercial fertilizers, the most satisfactory results have been obtained by using liberal supplies of well rotted barnyard manure. And we feel safe in saying there is nothing better or even as good. Almost any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes will be found suitable for strawberries or bush fruits. The ground for setting fruit plants should be plowed deep and harrowed till all the lumps are smashed and it is loose and level. Then roll or float just before setting. We use a common plank float, which you can make at very little expense. We use a hand marker (homemade) that marks three rows at once. Light sandy soil should be plowed shallow.

Setting plants—Make holes with a spade by putting in ground five or six inches and pull toward you, then take out. Hold plant in hole with hand and close hole with foot and press firmly (with feet) on both sides. Be very particular and see that plant is set at just the same depth as it grew in its original bed.

This is the general way of planting strawberry plants and we recommend this method for raspberry and blackberry plants as well. Some plow a furrow and set the plants in them, but unless soil is very moist there is danger of plants drying out.

Many new beginners write us each season asking what varieties of strawberries are considered the most profitable to grow for market, etc. Now, of course, much depends on the location and circumstances of which we are not familiar. When writing, give us some of the details. State what kind of soil you have, whether light sand, a sandy loam, a clay loam, or heavy clay. Is it well underdrained? Does it hold moisture well throughout the summer, or dry to easily? Is it level or hilly? If you will acquaint us with some of the conditions, we will try and answer your questions intelligently. If you have a good, progressive strawberry grower in your section, get his advice as to the most profitable varieties to grow, as he should be in a position to give you valuable advice along this line.

In planting your strawberry field, care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valley where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a situation as nearly exempt as possible.

We recommend shallow cultivation as soon as plants are set out or at least within a few days. This levels the ground and holds the moisture in the ground where it will do the most good, not allowing the moisture to get away by evaporation through the pores of the ground.

Do not cultivate too close to the plants, as you will disturb the roots.

Shallow cultivation should be kept up through the growing season.

Blossoms should be pinched off from all plants first season. This throws the strength into the roots and develops a strong, healthy plant that will give you a big crop of nice berries the following season. If you do not want a wide, matted row (and we would not recommend wide matted rows for best fruit) you should cut off all runners that start up till about July 1st. There will then be plenty coming on later and your parent plant will be strong and vigorous.

When ground is frozen in the fall, mulch the plants with wild hay, straw, corn fodder or most any coarse litter which you may have about the place will do. When danger of frost is over in the spring, rake off two-thirds of this mulch between the rows and leave until after fruit season is over. Then run over the bed with your mower, cutting the vines, weeds, grass, etc., and when perfectly dry set fire and burn the whole bed over, mulch and all. This will kill millions of weed seeds and insect pests, but will not injure the plants. Finally, for the last reminder, make the soil rich. Pulverize it thoroughly. Plant very early in the spring, the earlier the better the results will be. Shorten the roots to 4 or 5 inches. Do not expose plants to the air without wetting the roots. Set plants same depth as they grew in original bed. Press the soil down good and firm about the plant. Keep the surface stirred around the plant, but hoe shallow and often. Cultivate after every rain, and as many times as seems necessary. In the north give winter protection.

Any further information will be cheerfully given on request in regard to description, soil, varieties, express rates, and small fruit culture in general.

Don't be afraid to ask questions. We consider it a part of our business to answer all questions to the best of our ability, and help you in every way we can. So let the questions come. It's a good way to get acquainted.

For Sure Success, Plant Weston's Plants

Weston's Everbearing Strawberries

Fruit From June Till Frost



Field of Superb Everbearing Strawberries.

There are but two kinds of Everbearing Strawberries at the present time that we feel safe in recommending to our customers as a commercial investment; they are the Progressive and Superb. They have never failed to produce a good full crop in the fall of the first year (or the same season the plants were set) since their introduction some eight years ago. They will always bear another extra heavy crop in the spring of the second year, commencing to ripen with the first earliest of other kinds and continue over a long season, and start ripening their third crop in August of the second year, and will continue to bear more or less fruit until the ground freezes. The third crop is the lightest one of the three, and if weather conditions are favorable, a fair crop can be expected. However, from years of experience and looking at it from a commercial standpoint, we would advise plowing up the bed after the spring crop is harvested, planting the ground to potatoes, which will leave the soil in fine shape for strawberries the following spring. The Progressive and Superb have become standard varieties, in fact they are so well and favorably known throughout all the berry growing sections of the United States that they scarcely need any description at all; however, for the few who are not yet acquainted with these great money makers, we will give a short description of each, and we most earnestly advise you to plant all you can of either one, or both kinds, and remember that in buying plants of either of these kinds is not an experiment, but an investment, and a good one, too, and the larger the acreage you can put out, the better and more satisfactory the results will be. While 500 plants will supply an ordinary family's table with berries throughout the summer and fall and leave plenty for canning purposes, as well as some for the neighbors, twenty acres of them would increase your bank account several thousand dollars, and all within seven months from the time you set the plants. There is no other crop on the farm that pays as well.

PROGRESSIVE (Per.)—For the matted row system of growing, this variety will produce more berries in the Fall of the first year, than Superb, and for this reason, the majority of growers prefer this variety. Last season we sold ten times as many plants of Progressive, as we did of the Superb. Nearly all of the new formed plants of Progressive, will bear a heavy

crop of berries in the Fall of the year, as well as the Mother plant. This variety is very productive and a sure cropper every season. If the blossoms happen to get killed by the late frosts in the Spring, the plants will throw up new fruiting stems, and produce a full crop just the same as if nothing had happened, this feature alone should justify every grower in planting the everbearers.

(Continued on next page.)

PROGRESSIVE SOLD LAST FALL AT \$7.00 PER CRATE,

Superb Everbearing Strawberry.
(Continued.)

Plants are medium in size, very thrifty, and full of vitality, and on a fairly moist soil, is a good plant maker. Fruit is medium in size, and in shape similar to the Dunlap. Firm, and good quality, and color, a good seller on any market. Plant this variety the same as you would any other kind for the matted row system, about 3½ feet between the rows, by 18 inches in the row, would be about right on most all soils. Keep all blossom stems picked off from the Mother plant until July 1st to 10th, give clean cultivation, throughout the season, and results will be gratifying.

SUPERB (Per.)—Plants are large and vigorous, perfectly healthy, extra long and heavy rooted. Productive, and a good plant maker. Fruit large to very large, and holds its size unusually well clear up to the last picking. Its large size, regular, even shape, beautiful color, firmness and quality makes this variety a leader in all markets, and it always commands a higher price than any of the other everbearing kinds. The Superb is well adapted for growing in hills, and should always be grown in hills when a large amount of fruit is wanted during the first season. To grow them this way, under the single row system, set the plants ten

inches apart in the row, with rows 2 1-2 feet apart. Keep all the blossom stems cut off until July 1st, and cut off all runners that may show up, during the whole entire season, usually for every runner cut off, a new crown will be formed, and the plants will grow to an immense size by Fall, and each hill will bear a heavy crop of fruit. The double row system is the same, except two rows are planted ten inches apart, and allowing three feet for horse cultivation. If grown under the hill system, the patch should be plowed under very late in the Fall, and replanted very early the following Spring, as the plants have exhausted their vitality to such an extent, in producing the heavy crop of fruit, that it would not pay to keep them over for the spring crop. Under the matted row system, the mother plant will bear a good crop of fruit in the Fall, and will produce sufficient new plants for a good fruiting row for the Spring crop, which is always a heavy one. The new formed plants in the first season, seldom bear any fruit in the same Fall, hence the hill system is most desirable when a big crop of berries are especially wanted the same season the plants are set. Personally we think a great deal of this variety; it has proven very satisfactory to us on both clay and sandy soils. When grown in hills under the double row system.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberry.

EAT PROGRESSIVE EVERY DAY TO KEEP THE DOCTOR AWAY.



Cluster of Pocomoke Strawberries.

SPRING STRAWBERRIES

Varieties marked (Per.) are perfect flowering, and those marked (Imp.) are imperfect flowering, and for the best results should have two rows of some perfect flowering variety planted every fourth or fifth row with them.

AROMA (per.) Plants large, and vigorous, with a splendid root system; always makes just about the right amount of plants for a good fruiting row. The blossoms are rich in pollen, and a good fertilizer for Bubach, Fendall, and Sample. Fruit large to very large, holds its size well throughout all the pickings, the berry is roundish, conical, smooth and perfect in form, of a beautiful bright, glossy red in color, very firm, and of high quality. It is nearly as late as Gandy and fully three times as productive and a sure cropper every year and one of the best late sorts.

BARTON'S ECLIPSE (Imp.) This variety originated near Bardwell, Ky., in 1892, and is still grown extensively in that State, also in Mo., Ill., Ind., and Mich. Plants are large, vigorous, and extra heavy rooted. Always makes plenty of plants for a good

fruiting row. Fully twice as productive as the Bubach or Warfield. Fruit is large, and holds its size well to the last picking. Smooth, regular even shape, and a beautiful bright red in color, very firm, and of high quality. Ripens medium early, and lasts over a long season. The Dunlap or Pocomoke are best as fertilizers for this variety. Plant three rows of Bartons Eclipse, and two rows of Pocomoke for as many acres as you wish to plant, and you will have something to be proud of when picking time comes.

BRANDYWINE (Per.)— A good old standard medium late variety. Plants are of good size, with healthy foilage, a splendid root system and a good plant maker productive of large highly colored fruit very firm and of high quality. One among the best medium late sorts.

PLACE YOUR ORDER BEFORE MARCH IF POSSIBLE.



The above Strawberry Plant is a reproduction of one of our Pocomoke plants, showing the vigorous root growth.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

DR. BURRILL (Per.)—This is a new variety introduced a few years ago by the Kellogg Co. of Three Rivers, Mich., and originated by Dr. Reasoner of Illinois. The introducer claims it is a scientific cross of Senator Dunlap, and the Crescent, with all the best qualities of both embodied in one; a marvel of productiveness, quality, color, size and firmness, which is seldom found in any one variety. The fruit is large, of high quality, very firm and of a beautiful even shape and a dark, glossy red in color with bright yellow seeds and green calyx, making a most beautiful combination that pleases the eye and commands the very highest price on any market. The foliage is a beautiful dark green in color, the leaf tissues are tough, insuring its entire freedom from all leaf spots. The Mother plants grow large, and are great crown builders, which makes it well adapted for hill culture; it is also a good plant maker, always making enough plants for the hedge or matted row system. It has a heavy root system and will stand as much dry weather as any other variety we know of. Its blossoms are large, hardy and well developed and very rich in pollen; blooms over a long season, making it an ideal pollenizer for pistillate varieties. Commences to ripen early and extends over a long season. This is one of the best all around berries on our list, so be sure to include the Dr. Burrill in your order this Spring; we know you will

be pleased with them. This variety is similar to the Dunlap and equally as good in every way.

BUBACH (Imp.)—This is a good old variety that has stood the test of years and is still grown by thousands of growers, especially for nearby or home markets. It is a good, clean, thrifty grower, yielding plants enough for a profitable row. Fruit is large, fairly firm and of good color and quality. Ripens midseason. The Pocomok or Uncle Jim will give good results as a fertilizer for this variety.

CHESAPEAKE (Per.)—This variety was introduced by W. F. Allen, of Maryland, in 1906 and is standing up well under the test of time. It is a good, clean thrifty grower, but rather a shy plant maker and plants should be set 12 in. apart in the row for the best results. It is fully as late in ripening as the Gandy and much more productive.

EARLY OZARK (Per.)—This is a grand good all around early variety. Last season it commenced to ripen with the Charles 1st, and was equally as productive. It has proven a very satisfactory berry to grow here in Southern Michigan as well as in States further south. Plants are large and thrifty, and extra well rooted, a good pollinizer and plant maker. Fruit is large, firm, of high quality, and a dark glossy red in color.

THE EARLY OZARK IS A BIG MONEY MAKER.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued



Glen Mary.

CHARLES I (Per.)—This is the earliest berry to ripen that we have in this section and always sells for extra high prices on the Chicago market. Plants are medium in size, vigorous and healthy and a good plant maker; fruit is large, regular in form with fair color and firmness. It is the large early berry that gets the big money; add to this the great productiveness of this variety and you have a combination that is mighty hard to beat in an early berry. See illustration in colors on cover.

FENDALL (Imp.)—Originated by C. E. Fendell of Maryland, from the seed of the old reliable Wm. Belt, which it resembles in appearance and flavor. Plant is strong, clean vigorous grower, always makes plenty of plants for a good fruiting row. Fruit large, firm and of high color and quality. Commences to ripen in late midseason and extends over a very long season; here in Michigan it is fully as late in ripening as the Gandy. Plant this variety on rich, moist soil and it will prove satisfactory. The best fertilizers for this variety are the Aroma, Stevens Late, Brandywine and Pocomoke.

GANDY (Per.)—This is a well known and popular late variety, gives good results if soil and other conditions are favorable. A good, thrifty grower but rather a shy plant maker; for best results plants should be set 12 inches apart in the row, needs very rich, moist loamy soil. Fruit is large, firm and high in quality and color. Not as productive as other late sorts.

GLEN MARY (Per.)—A vigorous grower and a good plant maker. Fruit large, very firm and of high color and quality. One of

the most productive; of large berries that ripen in midseason; needs a moist, loamy soil for best results. One of the old reliable standards for the main crop.

GIBSON (Per.)—There is absolutely no difference between this berry and the Pocomoke, as grown here in Michigan; both are one and the same. For description, see Pocomoke and illustration in colors on back cover.

HELEN DAVIS (Per.)—This is a good medium early variety. Productive and of long season and a good plant maker on most any kind of soil. Fruit good quality and color.

HAVERLAND (Imp.)—A large, vigorous open growing plant; a good plant maker and very productive; commences to ripen medium early; mild in flavor, one of the best for table use and near by markets. Fruit medium to large, bright, glossy, light red in color; long, conical, very even and uniform in size and shape. Reasonably firm and of good quality. Does well on a lighter soil than most varieties and will stand a harder frost at blooming time without being injured than any of the other early midseason kinds. You can depend on this variety every year to produce good results. Dunlap, or Pocomoke are the two best kinds to use as fertilizers for this variety.

JOE (Per.)—Plants large, stocky and full of vigor; a good plant maker. Very productive; needs a moist, loamy, rich soil for best results. Fruit large, roundish, conical, even in size and shape and holds its size well until the last picking. Dark, glossy

(Continued on next page.)



Joe.

THE HAVERLAND IS AN EXCELLENT TABLE BERRY.

**Haverland Strawberries.****STRAWBERRIES—Continued**

red, firm and of excellent quality. Commences to ripen medium late and extends over a long season. One of the very best late varieties.

POCOMOKE (Per.)—For the past ten years we have called your attention to this berry as being one of the most productive and satisfactory berries for the main crop and our faith in this berry increases every year and if there is one particular berry better than all others, it surely is the Pocomoke. During the past year, we have requested reports on this variety from our customers scattered over a very wide range of territory, covering 28 states, and from every source comes the very highest praise of this berry, not even one bad report in the whole bunch. No other berry has ever attained this reputation except the Dunlap and we strongly urge you to plant heavy to this variety, as we know it will give the very best of satisfaction. Plants are large and the most vigorous grower we have in our farm; extra long and heavy rooted, in fact an ideal plant in every way. Fruit is large, holding its size well clear up to the last picking; color is a dark, glossy red, which extends clear to the center of the berry, which makes it equal to any for canning. It is extra firm and of the very high-

est quality. Commences to ripen medium early and is of long season. The blossoms are very rich in pollen, which makes it one of the best fertilizers of imperfect blooming varieties. It's a winner; try it this season.

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN (Per.)—Plants extra large, with a wonderful root system. habit, a good plant maker and very produc-

(Continued on next page.)

**Pocomoke.**

A BETTER BERRY THAN POCOMOKE, DOES NOT GROW IN MICHIGAN.



Senator Dunlap.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

tive of extra berries, of a bright crimson color; reasonably firm and of fair quality. A great big fancy berry that shows up fine when packed in the crate and one that will bring fancy prices in all markets; ripens medium late; it's a good one; try it.

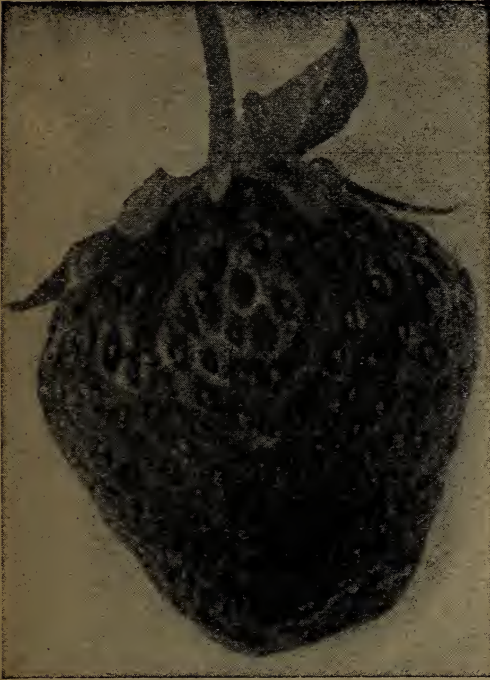
SAMPLE (Imp.)—Originated in Massachusetts about fourteen years ago. Plants large, vigorous, perfectly healthy. A stocky, robust grower. A good plant maker and is very productive of large, roundish, conical, bright glossy red berries, color extending clear to the center. Colors all over at once. Firm and of good quality. Ripens medium late and is of very long season. A splendid variety for canning or home use, as well as one of the very best late sorts for market. This variety we can depend on every season for large berries, and lots of them. Aroma, Joe, and Brandywine are all good fertilizers for the Sample.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)—Plants medium in size, perfectly healthy and very prolific. Long rooted and comes as near being drouth-proof as any variety in our list. Makes plants freely and will do best if restricted to the hedge or half matted row. Fruit large, smooth, regular and very attractive in form. Very firm and of a beautiful deep red color, extending well to center of berry. Of excellent quality. It commences to ripen medium early and is of long

season. Crates up well with the Warfield, and, in fact, is one of the best (if not the best) fertilizers for the Warfield and Haverland. It does well everywhere and is especially good for beginners and lazy fruit growers as they can not fail with it on any kind of soil or by any mode of culture. We have tested this berry for years and do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the very best medium early varieties. Large strawberry growers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are planting heavy to Dunlap, often planting ten to twenty acres solid to this variety, which goes to show the confidence this berry has created since its introduction some fifteen years ago. And our advice would be, plant the Dunlap and Pocomo, the two leaders. They will not disappoint you.

STEVEN'S LATE CHAMPION (Per.)—In plant growth this variety resembles the Gandy, except that it has heavier and shorter fruit stem and is a much better plant maker. Healthy, vigorous, long rooted, nearly an ideal plant, and three times as productive as the Gandy. Fruit large. Dark red in color. Uniform in shape and size. Very high in quality and exceedingly firm. This variety with us has proved to be fully as late in ripening as Gandy, and will prove a money maker for those who want a late berry.

DUNLAP AND POCOMOKE ARE THE LEADERS.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

UNCLE JIM (Per.)—Introduced by Messrs. Flansburg and Pierson of Michigan in 1902. Plant large, vigorous and healthy, long rooted and a good plant maker. Does best under the hedge row system. Very productive of large, fine, firm berries of good

quality, color and shape. Midseason to late. Here is another extra choice medium late variety. One that will prove satisfactory in nearly every Northern state, and on most every kind of soil, except light sand.

✓ **WARFIELD** (Imp.)—Thirty years ago the Warfield was considered the best berry for canning and market purposes, but during the past eight years has been gradually crowded out of first place by the Dunlap and Pocomoke, both of which are more productive and average larger in size, with a much better root system and equally as good for color, firmness and quality. Plants small to medium for size, healthy, and a good plant maker, not as productive as many kinds. Fruit medium size, even in shape, firm and of high color and quality. The Dunlap is the best fertilizer for this variety.

WM. BELT (Per.)—Originated in Southern Ohio. Among the large size berries none are more uniform in shape and size than this variety, except the first berries to ripen, which are usually coxcombed. It is also very firm and of most excellent quality; color a beautiful glossy crimson. The fruit always brings the highest price in the market. The plant is a good, thrifty grower with strong roots and it makes just enough plants for a good, matted row, without crowding. It is better in quality, larger in size and is also more productive and a better grower than Bubach. It pays to put this variety on good soil and give good culture.

When Quality Counts

Don't Take Chances.

Plant Weston's

Quality Plants

GRAPES

The Grape is a very satisfactory fruit to raise, as it can be put to so many different uses. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or to cover a large building, and under all conditions will yield its delicious fruit. No fruit will give better returns for close attention and kind care, and good returns can be had from soils that are unfit for any other crop. The side of a hill freely exposed to the sun is an ideal place, whether the soil be sandy, clay or loamy.

The increased and still increasing demand for grape juice in our hospitals, etc., for a beverage, has made the call for grape vines very heavy for the past two or three years. There is big money in growing grapes, and many people are beginning to realize the fact. The market cannot be overstocked with this fruit.

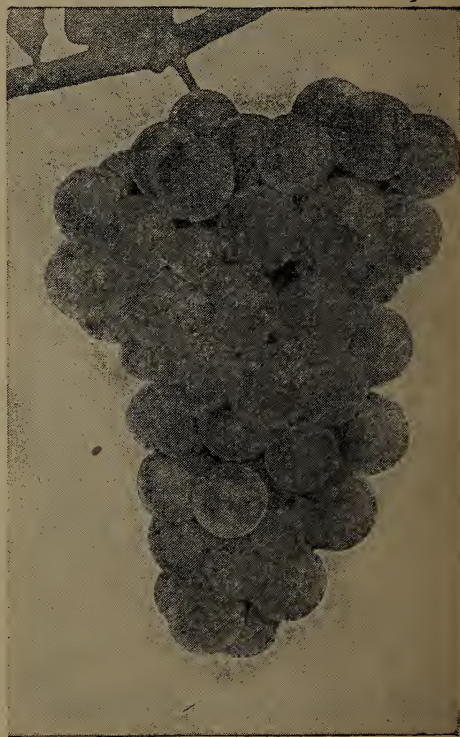
They can quickly be made into juice for which there is a demand that always exceeds the supply, and is something that will keep for years and years. Start a grape vineyard this year, sure.

Grape Vines will grow and do well in light and sandy or heavy clay where it is hard to raise a crop of grain or other fruit.

✓ **CONCORD (Black)**—Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with rich blooms; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, very large, healthy and productive. We advise you to plant the Concord for main crop. It is the best.

✓ **MOORE'S EARLY (Black)** — Berry and bunch large, even and compact, with heavy bloom. A beautiful grape of very high quality; a good shipper and very hardy and productive. An exceptionally good grape for the Eastern and Northern States. Commences to ripen about twenty days in advance of Concord and always commands a very high price, in fact it's the best early grape of them all.

Grape vines are in very short supply this season in all the grape growing sections, many varieties are not obtainable at any price. Two year old vines are almost entirely out of the market, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in having a fair supply of extra good one year stock to offer you in the best two varieties for the main crop. The prices will be higher another season and our advice is plant all you can get this Spring of these two grand good varieties.



Concord Grapes.

The Early Order Gets the Stock



Blackberries growing between rows of young apple trees.

Blackberries

Culture.—The culture of these is about the same as the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich, plants may be set 5 by 2 feet in the row; on rich soil $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet. They should be topped about $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the ground for laterals. Do not let more than three or four canes grow to the hill. The last four seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit growing. The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities. Blackberry roots run down deep after moisture, hence they will prove satisfactory on a dry, sandy soil or high, rolling land.

ELDORADO—This is undoubtedly one of our finest blackberries. Its large size and delicious quality put it far in advance of other standard varieties. It is one of the hardiest blackberries in cultivation. It is very productive and has not failed to ripen a crop since its introduction, so we have confidence in recommending it as far superior to anything we know on the market. We are confirmed in this by endorsements of nearly all the agricultural experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Canes very vigorous, hardy, yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core, and keep for four or five days after picking with quality unimpaired. Owing to the long and severe drouth of last season, our supply of Eldorado plants is very short, and we advise you to place your order for them on receipt of this catalogue.



Eldorado Blackberries.

ELDORADO, THE ONE BEST BLACKBERRY.



Field of Cuthbert Red Raspberry in young Pear Orchard.

Red Raspberries

Any well underdrained soil that will grow a good crop of potatoes, will grow red Raspberries to perfection. They should be planted three feet apart in the row, with rows five feet apart. Keep them in hills as much as possible, allowing from five to six canes to the hill. They seldom need cutting back, unless on very rich soil. Cut out the old wood soon as the crop is harvested, remove from the field and burn. Give good, clean cultivation and results in both yield and prices will surprise you. Prices averaged last season around \$5 per twelve-quart crate. Red Raspberries well cared for, will last for seven years and one acre will bring in more clear money than four acres of potatoes, corn or wheat, even at the present high prices. There is a noticeable scarcity of plants this season all over the United States, and we advise placing orders very early.

MILLER'S RED—This has been a leading standard variety for over twenty years and is still considered as such in many of the large berry growing sections of the middle and northern states. However it is slowly, but surely, losing its popularity to the Early King, which is more vigorous, hardy and productive. The Miller is a good, clean, thrifty grower, hardy and productive. Fruit is of good size, firm and of good quality and color. Commences to ripen a little earlier and lasts a few days longer than the Early King.

CUTHBERT—Introduced 38 years ago and still holds first place, as it always has, for home use, or near markets. It is the largest in size and higher in quality than any other Red Raspberry. Very productive and fairly firm, and hardy. The fruit is conical in shape and of a bright crimson color.

Ripens late, after other kinds are half or two-thirds gone. Truly a very satisfactory berry to grow.

EARLY KING—Here is a good, clean vigorous grower, entirely free from all disease and exceptionally hardy and productive. Fruit large, extra firm and of a very bright crimson color, which it holds until placed on the most distant market. Ripens medium early and has a long season. The large size and its very bright color will cause this berry to sell for fancy prices on any market and there is no question but what it's the best berry for long distance shipping and cold climates.

ST. REGIS—The wonderful everbearing Red Raspberry has come to stay. It is one of the few recent introductions that has turned out to be as good, or better, than the

(Continued on next page.)

ST. REGIS IS THE GREAT MONEY MAKER, TWO CROPS IN ONE YEAR.

ST. REGIS RED RASPBERRY—Continued

originator or introducer claimed for it. We have fruited this variety for several years and every year we think more of it. The up to date fruit growers in this country are planting heavy to St. Regis, claiming they can make nearly twice as much money from them, as they do from other kinds of Red Raspberries. Hundreds of such reports have been received from the Central and Eastern States and all Experimental Stations speak very highly of them, all of which goes to show that the St. Regis is the money maker among all the Red Raspberry family, and we advise you to plant them this coming Spring, for it's a winner. They are a strong grower, of iron clad hardiness, never have been known to winter kill, even in Michigan or Wisconsin. Earliest to ripen, and produce a heavy crop in the Spring, of fine, large, high colored fruit, and another fairly good crop, commencing about September 7, and lasting until October 20th. The fruit closely resembles that of the Miller's Red, or Early King, both as to size, shape, color, firmness and quality. This with its two crops each year should be sufficient to justify every berry grower in planting large fields for commercial purposes. Prices last Fall ranged from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per 12-quart crate, and it will be many years before the supply will equal the demand, so take our advice and plant all the St. Regis you can this Spring.

May 2d, 1919.

Gentlemen: I received the Red Raspberry plants all in first class condition, the plants are very nice, thank you.

J. F. BOND, Tustin, Mich.



May 1st, 1919.

Gentlemen: Just a word to let you know that I received my plants all in good shape. Thanking you for sending me such fine plants I am yours for success.

T. R. JOHNSON, Augusta, Mich.



May 8th, 1919.

Gentlemen: The Pocomoke strawberry plants from you were received in excellent condition, and they are the healthiest looking and best rooted plants I ever saw. When I move out to the farm you can expect a large order from me for the Pocomoke, as large berries of high color and quality is what I like.

E. M. BUSH, Newark, N. Y.

Black Raspberries

CUMBERLAND—This new black cap is a wonder in size and vigor of plant growth and is as hardy as any known variety. It has no disease of either cane or foliage, grows luxuriantly wherever planted, and is tremendously productive of extra large, coal black berries, not approached in size or beauty by any other known variety. Kansas and Gregg, remarkable for size as they are, are simply "not in it" with Cumberland, except that their season of ripening gives each a distinct place. Largest specimens of Cumberland elongated like a blackberry and the great rollicking fellow seen in baskets or crates a little way off would easily be mistaken for blackberries. Cumberland's season for ripening just follows Kansas and its fruit has about the same texture and high quality as that superb variety. Every family should have a dozen to a hundred Cumberland bushes, while money-seeking market planters cannot possibly have too large an acreage of this great money maker. There

is no question but what the Cumberland is the best all around black cap ever introduced. Try them this spring. See cut on back cover.

GREGG—This is the extra big late blue-black fellow. Heavy growing canes that branch out sparingly; not so hardy as Cumberland and Kansas, productive of very large, firm black berries, covered with a deep bloom. Not so attractive as the jet black varieties, but size, late ripening and good quality make it a favorite. There is always good money in late raspberries.

EUREKA—This is a fine large, extra early black cap. Ripens just ahead of Kansas. Fruit large, jet black and of good quality; firm and does not crumble in picking. A good, strong, thrifty grower and hardy; very productive. An exceptional good all around early berry. Do not fail to order a thousand or two this spring. There is always big money in the early raspberries.

THE CUMBERLAND LEADS THEM ALL.



Kansas Black Raspberries.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—Continued

HOOSIER—This variety resembles the Cumberland to a large extent and is probably a seedling of this variety. The fruit is a little more round in shape, ripens a few days later and the canes seem to be a little more hardy, otherwise the same as Cumberland.

COLUMBIAN (Purple Cap)—This variety is remarkable for vigor and productiveness. It will yield at least a third more than the most productive Black Raspberry. It is also hardier than any of the Black Caps. It propagates from the tips, the same as Black Caps. Fruit is large and somewhat conical in shape, of excellent quality, having a distinct flavor of its own; the color is a dark red when ripe, bordering on purple; it is not as firm as black caps, but will stand shipping nicely to near markets and sells at same prices as Black Raspberries. Commences to ripen about with the Gregg and has a long season, the best of all for canning, preserves and jams. Plants are scarce; order early.

KANSAS—The one best black cap of mid-season. Next to Cumberland it is the heaviest grower and cropper of all; branches very freely; is hardy, productive of very large, glossy, jet black berries. Will give satisfaction everywhere.

PLUM FARMER—This is a good stocky, thrifty growing variety, with clean, bright foliage, and not subject to disease of any kind. Introduced by L. J. Farmer of New York state, some twenty years ago, and has been steadily growing in favor until it has gained an enviable reputation among the Black Cap family. Its season of ripening is early, and it is of short season, usually

ripening the entire crop within a week. Fruit is large, firm, and of high quality, thick meated, and in fact one of the best all around early Black Caps we know of. It is as productive as any of the Black Caps and sells for high prices, as it is one of the first on the market.



Plum Farmer.



Downing Gooseberries.

Gooseberries

Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Probably the best soil for the Gooseberry is a medium heavy, loamy soil. However, they will prove very satisfactory on a rich, sandy soil.

DOWNING—We had so many calls for Gooseberry plants last season that we were sold out early. However this season we

have a larger stock of plants, but advise early orders. The Downing according to our judgment, is the best for general planting or for the garden and home use. This variety is a pale yellowish green in color, large in size and of good quality. The bush is an American or native seedling, not an English sort. Order early.

Currants

PERFECTION—This variety is said to be a cross of Fay's and the White Grape currant. It is high in quality, and very productive, a vigorous grower and one of the most profitable to grow for either home use or market. Fruit is large, and hangs on well after becoming dead ripe.

LONDON MARKET—This is one of the leading market varieties of red currants and gives general satisfaction wherever planted, and on most any kind of soil. It's a good strong grower, holds its foliage late, and is not so liable to the attacks of worms as many other kinds. Fruit is large, and of excellent quality. One of the most productive, and we know you will be pleased with this currant.

WILDER—This is a very vigorous, upright growing bush. Unusually hardy and productive. Fruit is large and grows in fine large clusters. Bright red in color, and of excellent quality. Hangs on the bush for a long time after becoming dead ripe, is especially adapted to the Northern states and will do just fine on most any kind of soil. Experimental stations speak very highly of the Wilder; some of them claim it to be the best of all red currants.



Wilder Currant.

SMALL FRUITS should be in every back yard garden. They require little care and supply the sweets for your table, helping you to solve the H. C. L.

Asparagus

Start Your Asparagus Patch This Year

Asparagus is a very popular early vegetable coming as it does so very early in the spring before other vegetables are ready. It is really a luxury as well as being very profitable for market purposes. An acre or so will return handsome profit every year after it is once established if well taken care of. Select a piece of moist, rich, mellow soil and plow under all the well-rotted barnyard manure you can, plowing eight or nine inches deep. Then disc the ground thoroughly and finish up with smoothing harrow. Plant in rows three and one-half inches deep. Give thorough, clean culture every year. About September 15th mow off the tops, remove from field and burn. Mulch each row in the fall with well-rotted barnyard manure. In the early spring remove the coarsest of the mulch and again hoe and cultivate the same as for other crops. Use plenty of manure each season, as asparagus is a great feeder and must have a rich soil to produce best results. It is also a lover of salt, and a top dressing of four or five hundred pounds per acre spread broadcast will be found very beneficial. We have selected the Palmetto and Conover's Colossal as the most valuable sorts for either home use or market. They are the earliest, largest and best quality of any kind we know of. We have a large stock of roots which will run extra good. Make the wife and family happy by planting that asparagus bed this spring. Right now is the time to order.



Rhubarb

LINNEAUS (Genuine)—Here is another plant that is a great feeder, like asparagus, and a deep rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. This variety is tender, juicy, and not so sour as other kinds, making it the best for pies and table sauce.

It is also valuable for canning purposes. Comes in very early in the spring and sells well in all markets. Mulch heavily with stable manure each fall and fork under in the spring. Plant in rows four feet apart by three feet in the row.

OUR RHUBARB ROOTS ARE EXTRA CHOICE—NONE BETTER

TESTIMONIALS

Gentlemen: Received the strawberry plants and they were in excellent condition, and am well pleased with the plants and your method of packing for long distance shipping.
April 20, 1919.

J. A. GILLIE, Zayante, Calif.

Gentlemen: I received my plants and they were all in good shape, had a nice rain soon after I set the plants, and today they look fresh and just like they had grown there. Am well pleased with the plants and your careful way of packing.

May 2, 1919.

ALEX J. SMITH, Lacygne, Kans.



SEED DEPARTMENT

During these times, when it is so necessary that planters get good crops, we are sticking to the true and tried varieties, and are offering only the most reliable sorts—those that are carefully grown. Hardy seeds will prove the best that money can buy.

WE GUARANTEE ALL SEEDS to be fresh, pure, genuine, unadulterated and of high germination, true to name, and carefully selected and tested.

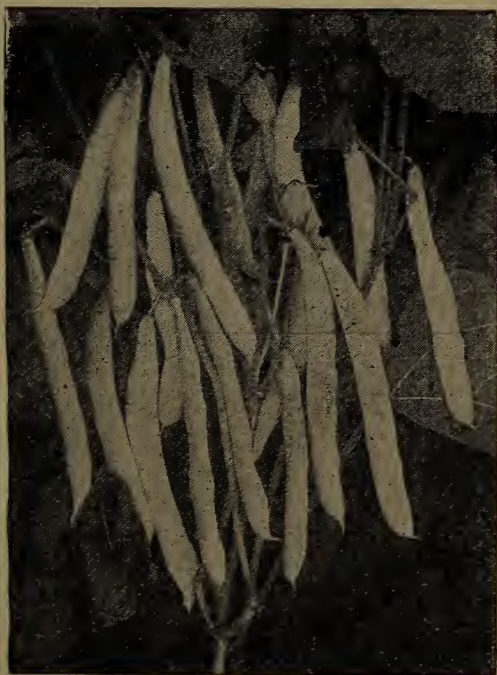
All Seeds Delivered (anywhere in the United States) prepaid at the following prices:

Beans

Challenge Dwarf Black Wax and Improved Golden Wax are the two best dwarf wax podded varieties. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is the best dwarf green podded sort. Everbearing Kentucky Wonder is a pole or running sort, and is the finest flavored snap bean grown; comes in bearing early and continues until fall frosts. Burpee's Improved Bush Lima is the best mammoth seeded lima bean, and Henderson's Bush Lima is the earliest and most productive. 10c per pkt.; 25c per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 45c per lb.

Beets

Crosby's Egyptian and Early Blood Turnip are the best extra early beets. Detroit Dark Red is the best main crop variety. For best greens, we recommend Improved Spinach Beet or Swiss Chard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

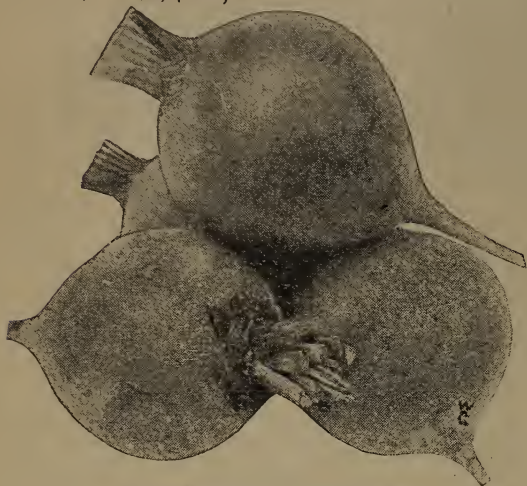


Improved Golden Wax Beans.

THE TIME TO ORDER IS WHEN YOU RECEIVE THIS CATALOG.

Sugar Beet and Mangle Wurzel

Klein Wanzleben is the best sugar beet. Golden Tankard and Mammoth Long Red are the two best mangels for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.



Detroit Dark Red Beets.

Cabbage

Early Jersey Wakefield is the earliest cabbage of good quality; Charleston Wakefield is a little later, but larger. Winnigstadt is the popular second-early pointed sort. All Head Early is the best early flat-headed variety. For late cabbages none are more popular than Premium Late Flat Dutch. We also have Surehead, Danish Ballhead, Volga and Mammoth Rock Red. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

Carrot

Oxheart is the best for heavy soil and Improved long Orange for light soil. Danver's Half Long is a popular variety for all soils. White Belgian is the best for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.



Dwarf Early Cauliflower.

Cauliflower

Snowball is the best extra early variety; Dwarf Erfurt the best main crop variety. Dry Weather will grow in hot, dry districts where it is difficult to grow other varieties. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00 oz., \$3.50.

Celery

Golden Self-Blanching is the best early sort, and Giant Pascal is the finest main crop variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.



All Head Early Cabbage



Chicago Pickling Cucumber.



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.

Sweet Corn

Golden Bantam is the richest flavored corn grown, and the best early variety.

Mammoth White Cory is a few days earlier, being the earliest corn of good quality. Stowell's Evergreen is the most popular main crop variety; and Country Gentleman, a late sort, is the sweetest corn grown. We also have Golden Evergreen, a corn the size of Stowell's and of the same color and quality of Golden Bantam. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

Pop Corn

Black Beauty is a new variety, and the finest popcorn we have ever tried, and the earliest and most productive. White Rice is the standard market variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Cucumber

Klondike is unexcelled for slicing; Chicago Pickling the best for small pickles. We have Improved White Spine and Improved Long Green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Special

Don't fail to plant a few hills of Lemon Cucumber. A real cucumber, but different than any other variety. Excellent for pickling either green or ripe. For closing, they should be used just as the fruits are turning yellow. Crisp, tender, sweet and one of the most highly prized of table delicacies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Egg Plant

Black Beauty is the best variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c.

Endive

Our Extra Curled Endive or Winter Lettuce is one of the most refreshing of all au-

tumn and winter salads. May be grown any season of the year, but more generally used late in the fall. Blanched by tying up the leaves in a conical form for about 10 days before using. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Kale

Dwarf Scotch is the best variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Lettuce

May King is the earliest head lettuce; Big Boston is a mammoth solid heading sort. Black Seeded Simpson is the best loose leaved sort for outdoor planting, and Grand Rapids for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 40c.

Muskmelon

Emerald Gem is the best extra early salmon fleshed sort, and Jenny Lind the best extra early green fleshed. Osage is the favorite late muskmelon. Rocky Ford is the leading market melon. Banana surpasses all others in delicious fragrance, and many prefer it to all other varieties. Grows from 18 to 36 inches long and looks like an overgrown banana. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Watermelon

Cole's Early is the earliest watermelon; Early Fordhook the earliest large fruited sort. Of the main crop melons Kleckley's Sweet, Halbert Honey and Tom Watson are the best. Golden Honey is a yellow fleshed watermelon and is most delicious. Triumph is the largest melon grown. Many grow to 100 lbs. or more. Triumph and Golden Honey, 10c per pkt.; 25c per oz.; lb., \$2.00; all other varieties, 5c per pkt.; 10c per oz.; lb., \$1.00.



Mustard

Southern Giant Curled, the best variety for greens. Ready for use in six weeks from sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Okra

Improved White Velvet is the best variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Onion

Extra Early Red is the earliest red onion grown. Large Red Wethersfield and Southport Red Globe are the standard main crop red varieties. White Portugal or Silverskin and Southport White Globe are the leading white onions. Yellow Globe Danvers and Southport Yellow Globe are the leading yellow sorts. Prizetaker or Mammoth Yellow Spanish is the large yellow onion you see

for sale in the fruit stores, and the sweetest and best variety for eating raw. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Special

FIRST PRIZE BERMUDA ONION. One of the mildest and sweetest onions grown. For little onions for summer use, nothing equals them. Try them once for little green onions and you will want no other kind. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Parsley

Champion Moss Curled, the finest and most handsome variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Parsnip

Hollow Crown is the leading variety everywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Send Your Seed Orders Early

It is advisable to send in your seed orders early and we will make immediate shipment so that you will have your seed ready for planting just as soon as weather is favorable.

Peas

Alaska is the earliest pea grown; excellent quality and exceedingly productive. American Wonder and Little Marvel are both fine early dwarf varieties. For the best and most commend Horsford's Market Garden. Pkt., 12c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 65c.



Horsford Market Garden Pea.

Pepper

Chinese Giant is the largest and best sweet pepper; Ruby King is the most popular variety. The two best hot peppers are Coral Gem Bouquet and Cayenne. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 60c.



Ruby King Pepper.

Pumpkin

Jumbo often weigh 100 to 300 lbs. Pkt. 10c oz., 20 c.. We also have Small Sugar the sweetest of all, and Big Tom or Improved Large Field, at 5c per pkt.; 12c per oz.; 1-4 lb. 35c.

Radish

Early Bird, the earliest of all, turnip shaped; Early Long Scarlet Short Top; French Breakfast; Crimson Ball; White Icicle; White Strassburg, the best summer radish; and Scarlet China, the best winter radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb. 40c.



White Icicle Radish.

OUR SEEDS ARE THE BEST THAT CAN BE GROWN IN MICHIGAN.



Red Rock Tomato.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Mammoth Sandwich Island is the best variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb. 75c.

Spinach

Japanese is the best for early planting; Prickly Seeded or Winter to plant in the autumn for early spring use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c; 1-4 lb. 35c.

Squash

Genuine Hubbard is the most popular winter variety. Some prefer Golden Hubbard, Giant Crookneck is the best summer squash. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

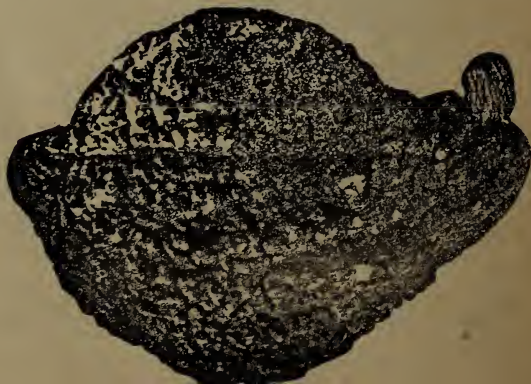


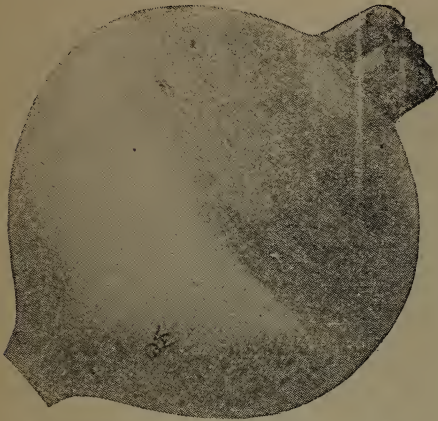
Tobacco

Our Northern grown Connecticut Seed Leaf is the best to grow in the Northern States. We also have an extra strain of Fine Havana. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Tomato

For extra early we can recommend Earliana and June Pink; for second early Chalk's Early Jewel and Bonny Best. We also have Golden Queen, a large yellow tomato; Red Rock, a tomato of excellent quality; Dwarf Stone, the best dwarf sort; Ponderosa, the largest tomato grown; and Stone, the old standby main crop variety that always gives satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.





Purple-Top White Globe Turnip.

Turnip

For early varieties we recommend Purple Top Strap Leaf and Orange Jelly and for main crop, Purple Top White Globe, White Egg and Amber Globe: Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c; 1-4 lb. 35c.

Rutabaga

Improved Purple Top Yellow is the best Rutabaga or Swede. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20 c; 1-4 lb. 60c.

New Guinea Butter Vine

A Wonderful Vegetable from the Island of New Guinea

This is another vegetable of real worth and merit, and nearly every one who tried it speaks of it very highly. When it becomes better known it is sure to be one of the favorite garden vegetables. It belongs to the gourd family and in growth, the vine is similar to the squash, and can be grown in the same manner or can be trellised up. The New Guinea Butter Vine is wonderfully prolific, considerably more productive than squash, and much easier to grow. The vines are always free from disease and insect pests, and really stand more neglect and abuse than any other vegetable vine we know of.

The fruits of the New Guinea Butter Vine grow to an enormous size, but should be eaten when small. They can be cooked like Squash, fried like Egg Plant, or cut up in small pieces and cooked with cream. When cooked with cream or fried it is the most delicious, and if you would like to try some-

thing new this season, you will find this a most desirable addition to your garden.

The New Guinea Butter Vine is so productive that three plants will supply an ordinary family. If trellised up, the vines take up so little space, no garden is so small but that room can be found somewhere for at least two or three plants. One of our customers who tried it last year writes us that he cut 75 fruits from one vine, and that each fruit was from 2 1-2 to 3 feet long. Be sure and give it a trial. We know it will please you, as it is one of the most delicious of all vegetables. Pkt., 25c; 3 pkts., 50c.

Yard-Long Bean

This is an excellent variety, as well as being an interesting curiosity. The vines are rampant growers and produce an enormous crop of long, slender, round pods which are of excellent quality for snap beans. The round pods average from 2 to 4 feet in length, having the thickness of a lead pencil. Produce late in the summer, very productive, tender and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c 3 pkts., 25c; 1-4 lb., 50c.

Chinese Celery Cabbage

A most delicious vegetable which combines the rich celery flavor with that of the cabbage. Makes as good salad as the finest head lettuce. Excellent when boiled with meat or for vegetable soup. Can be eaten raw like celery. The mid-ribs can be cooked like asparagus, and for cold slaw no cabbage compares with it. Without question one of the most delicious vegetables yet introduced, and bound to become one of the most popular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30; 1-4 lb. 90c.



Chinese Celery Cabbage.

PLANT CELERY CABBAGE YOU WILL LIKE IT.



The Famous Honey Dew Melon.

Cos, or Celery Lettuce

The New Improved Cos or Celery Lettuce is by far the finest variety of lettuce grown. Forms a tall, oblong head, that blanches the inner leaves to snowy whiteness. Remains sweet and tender long after ordinary lettuce is bitter and strong. Mild and of best quality even when grown during the hot summer months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Winter Melon

The new PHENOMENAL WINTER MELON will keep until Christmas. It is the prince of all melons. None more delicious to eat, and a prolific producer. Fruits average from 8 to 10 lbs. each. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Honey Dew Melon

"Honey Dew" Melon is a cross between a Rocky Ford Canteloupe and a South Sea Island Casaba, and is better than either. One of the most luscious melons grown. Is good as soon as picked and will keep good for months if kept in a cool dry place. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 60c.

Don't Overlook Ordering Honey Dew

Garden Huckleberry

Grows from seed the first year. A new fruit that cannot be excelled for Pies and Preserves. It is very prolific, yielding an immense crop of fruit. It is an annual and must be planted each year from seed. Grows and thrives in all climates and on all kinds of soil. The fruits grow larger than the common Huckleberry or Blueberry. If cooked with apples, lemon or anything sour, they make the very finest jelly. You will be delighted and astonished with this easily grown and wonderful novelty. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Vine Peach

In the West and Northwest, where fruit is scarce, the Vine Peach is becoming popular. It is easily cultivated, wonderfully prolific, and can be used in every way in which you would use a peach, excepting that it is not usually liked raw. The vine on which they are borne is somewhat similar to the muskmelon vine, and requires the same cultivation. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, and is of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russety. A jar of these cut in halves and cooked in syrup presents a beautiful and tempting appearance. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Northern Grown Peanuts

Just as good peanuts can be grown in the Northern States as in the South, provided you plant Westons' Early Spanish. Everyone should plant at least a few for the children.

This is the earliest variety grown, and very productive. The pods are small, but remarkably solid and well filled with nuts of the very finest quality. Boys, here is a chance for you. Think of growing peanuts in your own garden and having plenty of them to eat. Shell nuts carefully so as not to break inside skin, and plant as soon as ground becomes warm, about 2 inches deep, in rows 3 feet apart, and from 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; Quart 40c; postpaid.

Ground Almonds

The ground Almond, of Chufas, has a fine flavor, resembling the Cocoanut or Almond. The meat is snow-white, covered with a thin shell or skin of brown color. It grows close to the surface. Is very prolific, a single nut yielding from 200 to 300 nuts in a hill and will do well in any kind of soil. If the nuts are planted in the spring the same as potatoes a big crop can be expected about potato harvest time. They grow so rapidly and produce such immense crops that you will be surprised. Plant some for the children. Everybody likes them. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

Asparagus Vine

The Most Wonderful Vegetable of Recent Introduction



Asparagus Vine.

This is a plant that will please you. A delicate and most delicious vegetable, well worth a place in every garden.

In growth the plant is strong and vigorous, and 5 or 6 plants will supply an ordinary family. It will thrive anywhere that melons or pumpkins will grow, and will bear an abundant crop of long, striped, green fruits, that, when cooked, can hardly be told from Asparagus. The fruits grow from 3 to 6 feet long and often weigh from one to two pounds each. They should be picked when from 8 to 15 inches long, for they lose their delicacy of flavor of allowed to mature.

Cook the same as Asparagus, either whole or cut in small pieces. Especially delicious cut in pieces and cooked with cream.

It commences bearing after Asparagus is all gone, and if the fruits are picked off new ones will keep coming and give you a continual supply until the vines are killed by the fall frosts. The foliage and manner of growth is quite like that of the gourd, and the fruits when cooked, might easily be taken for Asparagus if one were to taste it with eyes closed.

We want everyone of our customers to try this wonderful new vegetable.

PRICES: 3 seeds (enough to plant 3 hills), 20c; 5 for 30c; 10 for 50c, postpaid.

Pure Bred New Zealand and Flemish Giant Rabbits

PURE BRED NEW ZEALAND AND FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS

Pedigree furnished with stock from registered dams and sires. Also utility stock at reasonable prices. Can also furnish eggs for hatching from pure-bred Barred Rocks; best laying strain; all have free range of the farm. Write me for prices, and further information.

JOHN KOBE, R. D. No. 2, Bridgman, Michigan.

We have known Mr. Kobe for over 20 years, and we know him to be reliable, fair and square in all his deals, and to any of our customers wanting Rabbits or Eggs for Hatching, would advise you to write this experienced breeder,

A. R. WESTON & CO.

Price List, 1920

These prices are for plants packed and delivered to the Express Company, Railway Station, or Post Office at Bridgman, Michigan. Transportation charges to be paid by the purchaser. If you want plants sent by mail, add 20 cents for each hundred Strawberry plants; 50 cents for each hundred Asparagus Roots, Blackberry, and Red Raspberry; 75 cents for each hundred Grape, Black Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, and Rhubarb Roots. See further instructions on page 2. Six plants of one variety at the dozen rate, 50 of one variety at the hundred rate. 300 of one variety at the thousand rate. For rate of insurance see page 2.

STRAWBERRY

	25	100	1000
Aroma, (Per).....	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$ 7.50
Brandywine, (Per).....			7.50
Bubach, (Imp).....			8.00
Collins, (Per).....			7.00
Charles 1st, (Per).....			7.00
Chesapeake, (Per).....			8.00
Early Ozark, (Per).....			7.50
Fendall, (Imp).....			8.00
Glen Mary, (Per).....			7.00
Gandy, (Per).....			8.00
Gibson, (Per).....			6.00
Helen Davis, (Per).....			8.00
Haverland, (Imp).....			7.00
Joe, (Per).....			8.00
Pocomoke, (Per).....			6.00
Pride of Mich., (Per).....			8.00
Rewastico, (Per).....			8.00
Progressive, (Per).....	.75	2.50	18.00
Superb, (Per).....	.75	2.00	15.00
Stevens Late, (Per).....	.40	1.25	8.00
Senator Dunlap, (Per).....			6.00
Sample, (Imp).....			7.50
Uncle Jim, (Per).....			8.00
Wm. Belt, (Per).....			8.00
Warfield, (Imp).....			6.00

RED RASPBERRY

Cuthbert	1.00	3.00	25.00
King			25.00
Millers			25.00
St. Regis	1.50	5.00	40.00

BLACK RASPBERRY

	25	100	1000
Cumberland	1.00	3.00	25.00
Eureka			25.00
Hoosier			25.00
Kansas			25.00
Plum Farmer			25.00
Gregg			25.00
Scarf			25.00
Columbian, (Purple).....	1.50	5.00	40.00

BLACKBERRY

Eldorado	1.25	3.50	30.00
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ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Palmetto, 2-yr.50	1.50	8.00
Conovers, 2-yr.50	1.50	8.00

GRAPES

	12	25	100
Concord, 1-yr.	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$20.00
Moore's E			20.00
Niagara			20.00

GOOSEBERRY

Downing, 1-yr.	2.50	4.00	14.00
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CURRENTS—(Red)

Wilder, 1-yr.	2.50	4.00	14.00
London Mkt.			14.00

RHUBARB ROOTS

Linneaus, 2-yr.	1.25	2.00	7.00
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Early in the season we usually have in stock everything listed in this catalog, but late in the season we frequently run out of some varieties; therefore, when you order late state whether we shall substitute something as $\lambda\epsilon\mu\lambda\alpha\ \epsilon\chi\lambda\lambda\ \lambda\epsilon\alpha\ \sigma\epsilon\ \mu\alpha\epsilon\ \mu\alpha\alpha\delta$ ordered as possible, or return your money, for stock that we may be out of.

**A FAVORITE, SURE-CROPPING
BLACK RASPBERRY**



Cumberland Black Raspberry

A. R. WESTON & COMPANY

Small Fruit Plants of Quality

Bridgman, Michigan



POCOMOKE



PROGRESSIVE